

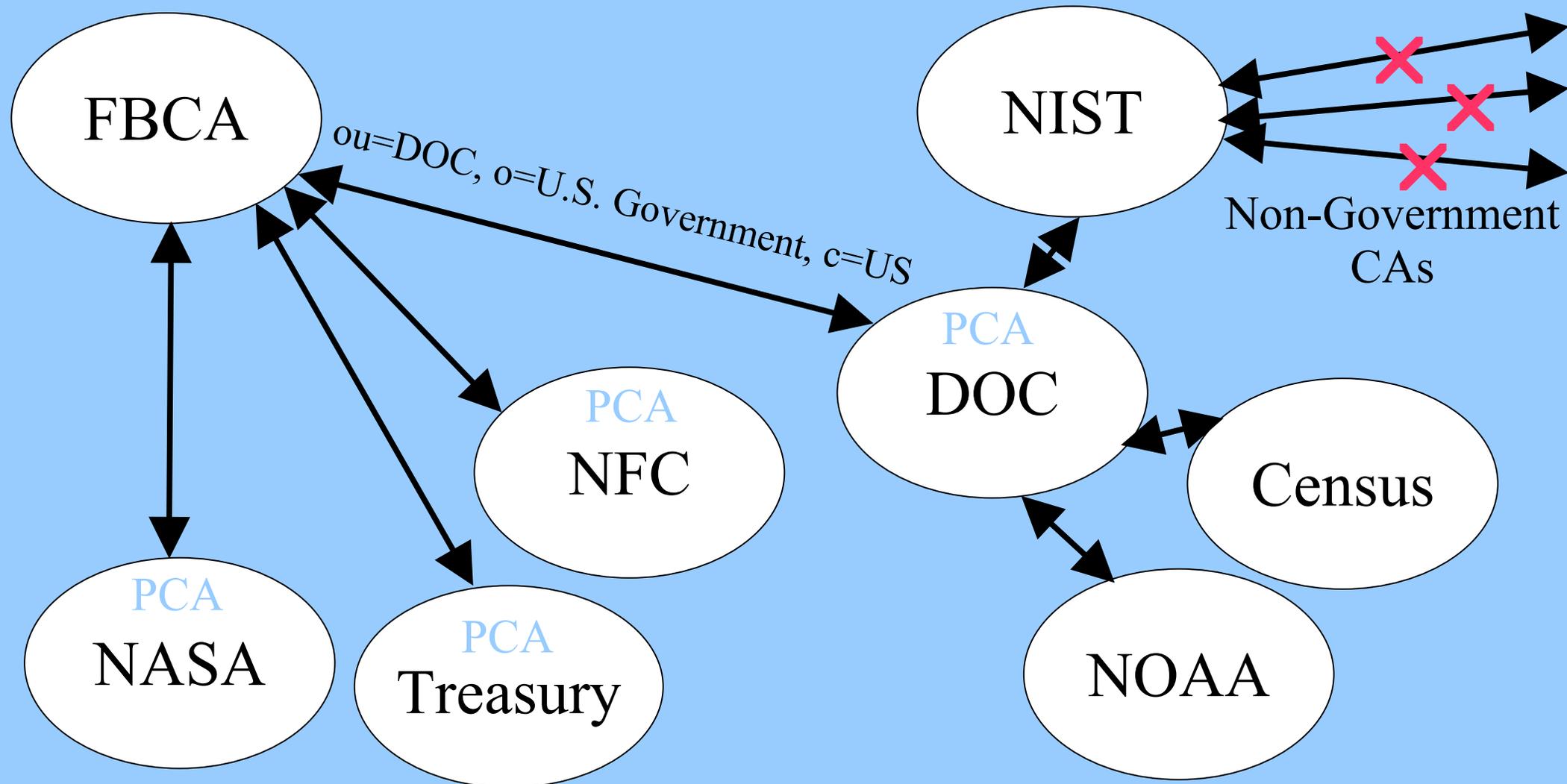
Names and Name Constraints in the Federal PKI

David Cooper
NIST

Why the FBCA uses name constraints

- Limit each agency to its own name space
- Need to limit transitive trust
- Steer relying parties towards more direct paths
- Shorter paths provide higher assurance:
 - Fewer opportunities for errors
 - Fewer (subjective) policy mapping decisions leads to more reliable policy information

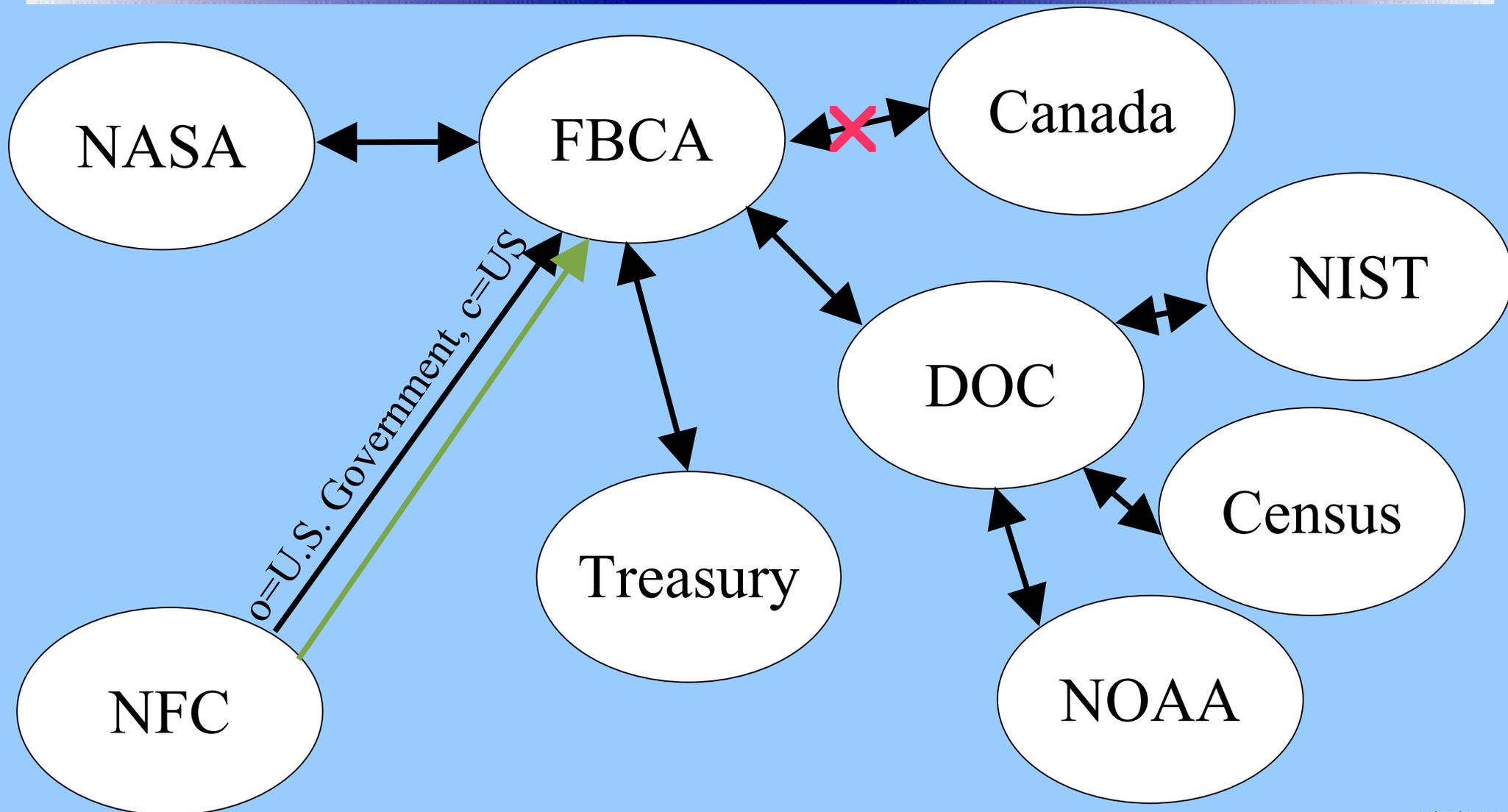
FBCA use of name constraints



Why agencies may use name constraints

- Some applications may be more local in scope than others:
 - e-mail is universal, TSP is not.
- Name constraints can be combined with policies to apply different constraints for different applications

Agency use of name constraints

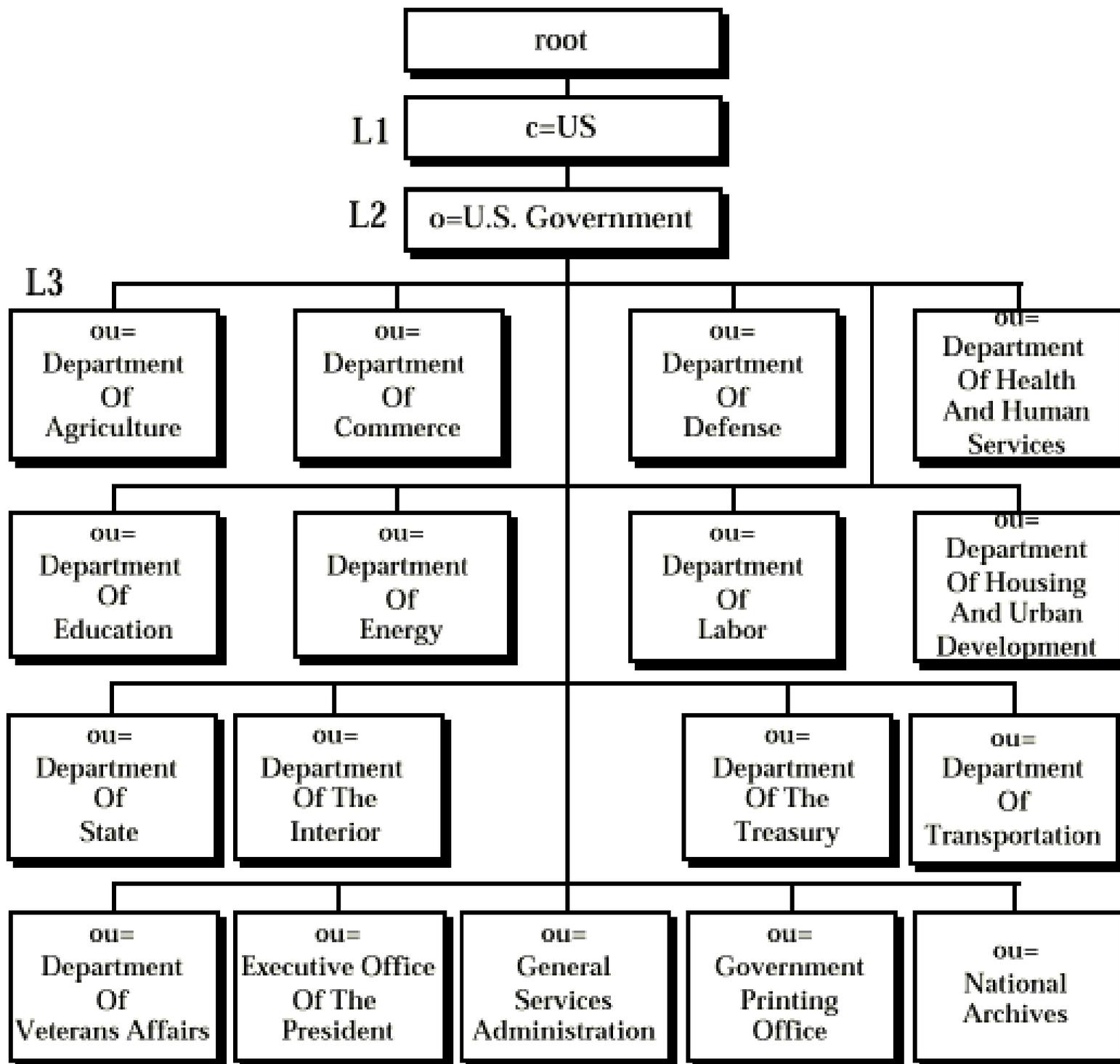


What names should be used?

- Consistent use of names makes imposing name constraints easier.
- For the FBCA each cross-certificate must specify the name space of the subject PKI domain:
 - Need to know the name space of PCA and any other CAs within agency that are cross-certified with PCA
 - Consistent use of names within agency will name cross-certificates smaller

What names should be used?

- For agencies in cross-certificate to FBCA:
 - Should exclude their own domain
 - May limit included domain
 - Consistent naming within domain of interest makes specified permitted subtrees easier.
- The US Gold Schema specifies a consistent naming scheme for U.S. Government.



Recommendations

- New agency PKIs
 - Follow US Gold
- New CAs within an existing agency PKI
 - Maintain consistency with existing CAs within PKI